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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1903.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Powhatan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Powell's Hall.

Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle Hall.

Phil. Kearney Post, G. A. R., Eagle Hall.

The Times, Council, Chas. F. Ricks, Central Hall.

Stonewall Camp, Fraternal Legion, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

St. Erin Beneficial and Social Society, Powhatan Hall.

Virginia Lodge, Sessential League, Druids' Hall.

Company "B," First Regiment, Army, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Lee Camp Hall.

Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall.

IN ALLEGED STATESMAN ON THE OUTLOOK.

We are loath to characterize as it

deserves a speech made last week at

Bridgeport, Connecticut, by Senator

Frye, of Maine, because the just language

we should use of it would be so strong

that it would be set down in a partisan

spirit. Mr. Frye is a member of the

United States Senate, which, together

with the President, constitutes the

treaty-making power of the Government,

and he is, therefore, a potential factor

in determining the position which this

country shall hold in the family of

nations. He is of more importance

even than that position makes him in

this connection. He is a member of the

Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs,

whose province it is to pass, in the first

instance, upon all questions pertaining

to our relations with foreign countries,

and any judgment which that committee

arrives at and announces on such ques-

tions has, naturally, a very powerful in-

fluence in controlling the decision ultimately

reached regarding it.

Senator Frye's speech is what has

come, in the slang of the day, to be de-

nominated a "jingo" utterance, from be-

ginning to end. Its keynote is not the

doctrine and traditions of our Govern-

ment—that the United States are to

consist of the territory that we have,

which it will defend against all encroach-

ments, whilst it is content with that

territory, and is opposed to an enlarge-

ment of it. The keynote of his speech

is that we are an aggressive, assertive

people, looking out for opportunities to

enrich ourselves at the expense of other

nations, and that without regard to the

justice of our encroachments upon them,

but having in mind our desires only, and

our power to force submission to them.

What is to be thought of such utterances

as these coming from one of the nine

men who have the principal part in

determining the relations of this country

to other countries?

"We will enact laws to put our flag

on all the seas of the earth. We will

build more of those white steam-driven

vessels that command the respect of

the nations of the earth. We will an-

nex the Hawaiian Islands, fortify the

harbor of Honolulu. We will show a

foreign policy American in its every

fiber. We will hoist the American flag

on every island we think best to hold

it on, and when we have once hoisted it

no hand shall ever pull it down."

Did any man ever hear a drunken bully

raving more madly at midnight in a

rum shop? "We will hoist the Ameri-

can flag on every island we think best

and in Chesapeake shall my palfrey go to

grass; and when I am king (as king I

shall be)"

All—"God save your Majesty."

Cade—"I thank you good people—there

shall be no money; as I shall eat and

drink on my sword, and I will apparel

them all in one livery, that they may

agree like brothers, and worship me

their lord."

Colonel Cade would bring these bless-

ings to the Englishmen who had nothing

by taking from those who had some-

thing what they had.

Senator Frye would do all he promises

for the American people by enacting an-

other high tariff law, to enable one set

of Americans to plunder the great body

of the American people, by forcing them

to buy all the everyday articles of life

from the farmer at such prices as they

choose to charge them. The inspiration

of both statesmen is the same, and each

is an illustration of the fact that when-

ever the guiding star of justice and fair

play is abandoned the degree of robbery

that is to be practiced is the only dif-

ference between parties.

A RECENT TOPIC TAKEN UP AGAIN.

Our readers will recollect the caution

we gave Democratic leaders of the

South a few days back, when we asked

them to think of the possibility of Gov-

ernor McKinley as the nominee of the

Republican party on a platform which

told the negroes that they must no longer

look to the National Republican

party, but that they must expect the

just treatment that is their due from

their fellow white men among whom

they live, and which added the principle

of sound money and a protective tariff.

It will be recollect that we intimated

that if this happens, the Democrats of

the South will have to do something

more than trust to machine politics to

keep the South a solid South in the

Democratic column.

Governor McKinley was in Washington

on Monday, and the Post had a column

of gossip about his presence there, from

which we take the following, that ought

to be very interesting reading to South-

ern Democrats in this connection:

A CHANGE IN THE MOOD.

It is this matter of material interests,

by the way, which Governor McKinley

friends hope will be to his great advan-

tage, when the time comes to select dele-

gates in the South for the next national

Republican convention. Hitherto, the

southern Republican delegates have been

either an office-holder, who was for the

reincarnation of the man who appointed

him, or he was a colored man whose role

was generally in the market. Both Mr.

Adair and Mr. Sherman have had some

experience with the latter character of

delegate, especially at the convention

which nominated Harrison. The general

break-up of the solid South, which oc-

curred last fall, however, is believed to

promise a very different future for the

Republican party in the South. The busi-

ness interests of that section, according

to Major McKinley's friends, are now

paramount. There is no further fear of

negro domination, but there is fear that

a free-trade policy will hurt the develop-

ment of mines and factories.

It is said that it is this new element

in the Republican party of the South—the

business element—which Mr. McKin-

ley is anxious to attract to himself.

Visited in this light, his trip through the

South, with its reception by boards of

trade and chambers of commerce, has a

definite meaning. He evidently believes

that he can command considerable

strength in the South when the dele-

gates come to be elected.

HIS POSITION ON SILVER.

"I am able to state without qualifica-

tion," said a personal friend of Governor

McKinley last night, "that the report

that McKinley declared that if the Re-

publican party came out for free silver

he would not accept the nomination for

President, is absolutely correct. It is true

that he made the declaration impulsively.

But later he repeated it and added:

"There has never been any misun-

derstanding about my position on any-

thing. I am no straddler. I shall not

be one now. If the Republican party

comes out for free silver I will have

nothing to do with the nomination."

"His policy friends are denying the

statement. They fear that mention of

the death of McKinley's ambition for

the Presidency will hurt him."

But while they may deny it all they are

black in the face, the report that he

so declared himself is really correct.

"His Republican opponents are delig-

htened with the report. The Realities and

the Alliances have for the nonce thrown

away hard feelings and joined in a gen-

eral frolic and celebration over what they

are pleased to call 'McKinley's suicide.'

"Mr. McKinley's close friends declare that

they are perfectly satisfied with the

Major's position. It is a manly one, they

said, and one which is bound to attract

to him the support of that part of the

people in favor of honest money."

A SENSIBLE ACT.

That was a wise and patriotic act of

the City Council to divide up the fund

appropriated to streets in accordance

with the demands of the different wards

instead of in an equal sum to each. Mar-

shall and Monroe and Jefferson wards

need nothing like the same expenditure

on their streets that Clay and Marshall

and Jackson need, and to divide the

fund into six parts, giving each one the

same amount as the other, is nothing

but the roll-playing business of "you vote

for my measure and I'll vote for yours."

This, we trust, is the beginning of an

abandonment of all that line of policy

in our City Council. The public money

belongs to all the people, and the best

interests of all the people require that

it shall be spent, not in particular local-

ities because they are those localities,

but in those places where the interests

of all will be most promoted by spending

it. The people of Clay Ward may be

most deeply interested in having a par-

ticular street in Marshall Ward improved,

and vice versa. In that case money

should not be appropriated to Clay Ward

which can be spent to better advantage

in Marshall Ward, but the money that

we have to spend on streets should be

expended under a wise central eye that

sees where the entire city can best spare

expenditures, and where the interests

of the city, taken as a whole, most require

it. The whole idea of division by wards

should be abandoned.

THE ROANOKE CONFERENCE.

The call for a conference at Roanoke

on May 15th, to discuss the question of

assembling a constitutional convention, is

meeting with considerable favor in the

State. Many of the Democratic papers

of Virginia approve the plan. The idea

seems to be that such a conference can

result in no harm, and that a free inter-

change of views of the leading Demo-

crats on this important subject may be

beneficial.

Thus far the party leaders have not

committed themselves upon this subject

one way or another. It seems pretty

safe, however, to assume that this con-

ference will be attended by many of the

representative men.